Nippon Times

No. 16,769 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

Both Houses Active As Diet Meet Near

Progressives Lead in House; Peers Decide Procedure—Session Opens Nov. 26

With the opening of the extraordinary session of the Diet close at hand, both the House of Representatives and the House of Peers are engaged in completing their line-ups.

The Japan Progressive Party leads the list of the House of Representatives with 233 members, the Japan Liberal Party comes second with 50, and the Japan Social Democratic Party, third, with 15.

Although the number of M.P.'s belonging to the Japan Socialist Party has been fixed, there may be some slight changes in the number of the other two parties.

There are some 100 independent members in the House of Representatives. Who it is understood, will form an "Independent Club" during the Diet session in order to have the right of bargaining in the management of the Diet.

Meanwhile, the line-up of the House of Peers was announced Wednesday as follows:

Imperial Family members, 15: Kayokai, 43; Kenkyukai, 164; Koseikai, 68; Koyu Club, 36; Dowakai, 24; Doseikai, 22; Independent Club, 31; Jun Mushozoku Club, 25.

Thin Progressive Majority

Since the Diet members at present number 464, the Japan Progressive Party with the 233 membership is likely to hold a thin majority in the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session. It is expected that the membership of the Party will slightly increase before the convocation of the Diet session, with resultant decrease in the membership of the Independent Club or the Liberal Party or both.

Peers' Procedure Decided

The House of Peers at Wednesdays meeting of commissioners of various parties decided upon its order of the proceedings at the forthcoming 89th Extraordinary Diet session as follows:

On November 26, the day of convocation, the session will be opened at 10 a.m. The party rosters of the members will be left unchanged as at the former session, while the incorporation of new members into the parties will be made through nomination by the President. The Peers will then be formed, and adjourned after informing the Government as well as the House of Representatives of its formation.

On the morning of November 27, the opening cermony of the Imperial Diet will be held.

On November 28, the plenary session of the peers will begin at 10 a.m. It will approve a draft address in reply to the gracious message from the Throne. It will then nominate the chairman of the Peers Committee and members of the standing committee on the motion of the members.

They will entrust the President with the task of opening the various committee meetings during the coming session.

Address by Premier

It will be followed by an address by Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara on the general administrative policy to be pursued by his government.

In response to this address, interpellations will be made by the members. The preceedings will come to a close after the Peers decide upon the resignations of a part of the standing committee members.

On November 29, deliberations will be commenced on various introduced bills. Preference in deliberations is expected to be given to a bill giving approval to the bill which provides for performance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and also to bills relating to the abolishment of various laws.

'NOT GUILTY' PLEA DENIED

Yamashita Defense Also Fails in Request for More Time

Kyodo

MANILA (AP) November 20.—Defeated in his last attempt to escape death as a war priminal, General Yamashita must begin his defense tomorrow. Yamashita appeared composed end once smiled broadly today although his pleas for "not guilty" verdict and for a delay in the presentation of his defense were denied by the United States military commission conducting the trial.

Major General Russell B. Reynolds, president of the commission, reminded Colonel Harry Clarke, chief of the defense counsel, that several times he requested both the defense and the prosecution to expedite the proceedings. "The commission will grant a continuance only for the most urgent need." Reynolds said.

Chinese Status Sought By Japanese Soldiers Living in Formosa

Following the liberation of Formosa, a considerable number of Japanese soldiers there have voluntarily filed application and expressed willingness to be naturalized as full Chinese citizens, according to a Chungking broadcast. The Japanese are earning a living by reclaiming waste land and other useful work, the same source revealed.

Revised Election Bill Set For Diet Session

Cabinet Decides Presentation For Nov. 28.—Wide-Scale Changes Made

The Government on Thursday approved the agrarian reform plan with minor amendments to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's draft proposal. The Government's decision provides that the land-owner be entitled to own not more than five chobu or 12.5 acres and that the purchase of land be effected either by cash payment or long-term installment basis. It was also decided that a double-electoral district system be applied to Tokyo Metropolis, Osaka, Hyogo, Niigata, Aichi and Fukuoka Prefectures and the Hokkaido while other prefectures will be designated as single-electoral districts.

A bill for the revision of the Election Law will be submitted by the Government to the coming extraordinary Diet session on November 28, it was decided by the Cabinet.

The bill is now being studied by the Privy Council, which has completed examination of the main portion of the bill. Revision of the supplementary list giving the electoral districts and the number of representatives to be elected, was decided by the Cabinet on Thursday and submitted to the Privy Council, following the Home Ministry's decision on the electoral districts and number of representatives on Wednesday, based on the results of the census taken on November 1.

On the afternoon of November 27 following the opening ceremony of the extraordinary Diet session, the Privy Council at its plenary session is expected to approve the revision of the Election Law as submitted by the Government. With the approval of the Privy Council and the sanction of the Throne, the Government will submit the bill to the Diet on November 28.

Of the 13 chapters of the present Election Law, all chapters excepting only Chapter Three have been revised in the Government bill, it is also reported.

Significant features of the revision are the lowering of the age limit of franchise holders and those qualified for election, the granting of suffrage right to women, the restricted plural ballot and the larger electoral district system. Regarding the coming general election, an Imperial Ordinance was issued on September 11 enabling those residing since September 15 to vote at their place of residence, even though their period of residence is not more than six months.

Control over the election campaign has been considerably eased. Campaigning by third persons is permitted, and may be also made before registering candidacy. Under the former law, the gathering of a large number of people, marching through streets usng of torches, fireworks, musical instruments, or banners were prohibited in election campaigns, but the provision covering this prohibition has been removed from the revised Law.

A special revision has also been made allowing military men who were demobilized after September 15, to vote at the coming general election.

FILIPINOS GET U.S. LOAN

Osmena Returning to P.I. With Initial Sum of $71 Million

Kyodo

HONOLULU (AP), November 20.—The Star Bulletin said yesterday that President Osmena is returning to the Philippines with an initial loan of $71,000,000 and an outright gift of $4,000,000 from the United States.

The $71,000,000 is part of a total loan of $500,000,000 he negotiated in Washington, the paper said.

Says Mission Successful

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 20.—Philippines Resident Commissioner Carlos P. Romulo, said in a statement yesterday that President Osmena's mission to the United States had been a real success and added Osmena will give the Filipinos an immediate, comprehensive report on results of the mission.

Soviet Gets Protest On Troubles in Iran

Stiff Note Said Delivered to Teheran Embassy—Izvestia Denies Arms Supply

The Prime Minister of Iran has decided to send a mission to Moscow in connection with the disturbances in the northern province of Azerbaijan, according to a BBC broadcast, quoting a message from Teheran.

Ambassador Hassein Ala of Iran to the United States made public a stiff protest delivered by the Iranian Government to the Soviet Embassy in Teheran, according to a San Francisco report.

The note concerns the uprising in the Russian-occupied province in Iran, and the Iranians protested that the Soviet had turned back the Iranian forces which were sent to suppress the revolt.

Ambassador Ala told the press in Washington that the act constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the country

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, blamed the police and what it called reactionary landowners for the disorder. The newspaper said that the report that the Russians had supplied arms for the uprising was scandlous.

Presents Soviet View

Kyodo

LONDON (USIS) November 21.—The Moscow Radio today charged that the disturbances in Soviet-occupied Azarbaijan Province in Iran were caused by reactionary elements trying to repress democratic organization.

NO-STOP HOP FROM GUAM

U.S. Superfortress Breaks 8,198 Mile Flight Record

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP) November 20.—An army Superfortress landed here today after a record breaking 8,198 mile non-strop flight from Guam.

The big four-engine bomber was in the air 35 hours and 5 minutes and had 300 gallons of gasoline left. The pilot said the plane ran into seven storm fronts during the trip.

The flight exceeded by approximately 1,000 miles the previous record by two British planes flying from Egypt to Australia. Members of the crew were decorated with Distinguished flying Crosses as they landed.

FINANCIAL TALKS DIFFICULT

U.S. State Secretary Says Progress Not Satisfactory

U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes when asked about the Anglo-American financial talks said that the delegates are finding it very difficult to reach an agreement, according to a London dispatch.

Progress was still being made, he stated, but he could not say that the progress was satisfactory.

Washington correspondents are saying that the delegates are waiting for the British Government's reply to the latest American offer.

Transit Seizure Ordered

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP) November 21.—President Truman, today, ordered the seizure of the capital's transport system by the Office of Defense Transportation, after bus and street car operators left their jobs in a second transit tie-up in two weeks stranding some 300,000 government employes and thousands of others. The workers are demanding a 30 percent raise in pay.

Big Changes in Japan Are Predicted by Evatt When FEAC Gets Going

Important moves are likely in Japan when the Far Eastern Advisory Commission gets underway. These are predicted by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, the chairman of the policy committee, according to ABC Wednesday. Dr. Evatt, according to the broadcast, said that big changes for the government plan will be recommended in the policy which the United States Government passes on to General Douglas MacArthur.

DeGaulle Completes New French Cabinet

Political Crisis Broken as Three Major Parties Are Given Equal Shares

Kyodo

PARIS (USIS), November 21.—General Charles de Gaulle formed a new coalition government of France today apparently resolving the French political crisis.

As interim President, DeGaulle himself took over the posts of Chief of Armies and Director of National Defense.

Earlier, President Felix Gouin of the National Assembly said that DeGaulle met the representatives of the three major French political parties yesterday and expected the formation to be completed today.

Equal Government

The three main French political parties have been given an equal share in the new government formed by General Charles de Gaulle, according to BBC on Thursday. The Socialists, Communists and Popular Republicans each have five members in the Cabinet The other six members were drawn from the minority parties or are non-party men, the broadcast said.

According to the broadcast, General DeGaulle himself will act as the Minister of National Defense as well as Prime Minister. He will be assisted by a Communist as Minister of Armament, and a Popular Republican as Minister for Army dealing with the personnel.

RED IDEAS FOR KOREA

Dr. Rhee Wants Some Communist Ideas Put to Work

Kyodo

SEOUL (AP), November 21.—A new angle was added to Korea's complicated political picture today when Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the unauthorized provisional government, said in a radio address that he was a "Communist in sentiment" himself and hoped to see some Communist ideas put into practice. Heretofore Dr. Rhee was an outspoken critic of Communism.

He declared that he favored the regulation of capitalism and the establishment of a class system so that farmers will have land and the poor will have food and clothes.

India Trials Resumed

The hearing of the case by the general court martial against two officers of the Indian National Army was resumed Wednesday morning in New Delhi, according to a Delhi broadcast.

The most important development was the general court martial's ruling that the evidences of torture and hardship undergone by Indian prisoners of war in Burma and Malaya should be admitted, the broadcast said. The ruling was given after lengthy arguments of the prosecution and defense counsel. The hearing of the case will be continued Thursday morning.

Dutch Withdrawing Units From Batavia

Move Ordered by Allied Command—Queen Wilhelmina Reveals Policy

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP) November 21.—A British communique said that in connection with the serious outbreaks of November 18 and 20 and on the instructions of the Allied command, all Dutch and pro-Dutch native troops are being withdrawn from Batavia.

Indian Troops in Action

Two companies of Indian troops were flown from Surabaya to Semarang in Central Java where they have been fighting since the weekend, according to BBC broadcasting the latest news on the Indonesian fighting on Wednesday.

Other troops, according to the same source, made a march from Magelang to Ambarawi early the same day following an attack by Indonesians on a prisoner of war and internment camp. Mortar and machinegun fire set a part of the camp alight R.A.F. planes are standing by ready for action.

Large mobs have been looting in Batavia, and a Dutch correspondent in a dispatch to the BBC reports that British tanks on Tuesday night broke up tramlines in the city to prevent Indonesians from shooting from tramcars. The correspondent says armed Inodnesians stopped a tram in the shopping center and opened fire. Subsequently, shooting went on for hours in the center of the city.

BBC also revealed that in Surabaya Punjab troops have captured the wireless station and the power station. The Indonesians had made much use of the wireless station for propaganda purposes since the beginning of the trouble in Java.

Queen Voices Anxiety

Queen Wilhelmina in her address to the Netherlands Parliament on Tuesday expressed great anxiety over the situation in the Dutch East Indies, according to an Amsterdam report.

The Queen declared that the Netherland's Government does not plan any act of revenge nor the establishment of colonial domination in Indonesia. She added that her plans for individual self-government as part of the Netherland's Empire could be put into full effect by constitutional means. The Netherlands was prepared to cooperate in Java to bring that about, and the Queen declared that she would continue to urge an early Empire Council.

SAYS FRANCE ENDANGERED

American Scribe Notes Big Drop In Population

France's position as a world power will be gravely endangered if the population continues to drop, according to American correspondent Thomas Kadette.

He said that the latest figure of 40,360,000 as the population of France shows a drop of nearly one and a quarter million since the war began. Mr. Kadette said that France's population was already falling before the war because of lower birth rate and higher mortality.

To Outline World Peace Plan

An important statement on British foreign policy is expected, according to a Sydney broadcast which quotes the London Daily Herald as reporting that Foreign Secretary Bevin will soon outline Britain's scheme for world peace. The report said that he is likely to recommend a fresh approach by all the nations and point out that each must be prepared to yield personal interests, if necessary, in the interest of world security organization.

'Japan Has Lost Its Honesty,' Bemoans General Araki

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO (AP), November 22.—General Sadao Araki who said he would turn himself to the Americans, today, told the Associated Press that he would have "plenty to say about past events" when he stands trial before a war crimes court.

Araki, whom Ambassador Grew once called the "high priest of the military cult," said he would leave his son's house around noon for the hour's drive to Sugamo prison. He will be accompanied by a Japanese government representative.

The one-time, fire-eating Army leader in the early days of the Manchurian experiment declined to reveal the full contents of the information he said he hopes to give the court. He denied, however, that he supported Tojo in the Pacific war and implied that he failed to see eye to eye with other modern militarists.

Japan today, he said, "has lost its honesty."

Araki, himself, has lost on the surface the belligerency which made him the Army's chief saber-rattler during the tense period between 1931 and 1934 when he served as War Minister. He retains the flowing moustache which brought him the nickname "tiger whiskers."

In a lengthy, sometimes philosophic, attempt to justify his own long flam buoyant career. Araki flatly denied he was a "selfish nationalist" or an "aggressive militarist."

He said his indictment as a war criminal depended upon definitions which he intends to dispute when he offers his defense before the court. Araki was interviewed upon his return from a formal call to Baron General Honjo's family and wore striped trousers and morning coat with a lapel button indicating the baronage.

By committing hara-kiri, Honjo, in Japanese military eyes, accepted responsibility for Manchuria, said Araki. "Honjo was really a great man. He had many difficulties at the time of the Mukden incident."

"Since 1934, I have had nothing to do with Manchuria because the Japanese there abandoned the original ideas of Manchurian 'independence' and were interested only in exploitation." That year, Araki was forced from office by opposition officers.

The general asserted that Japan departed farther and farther from the way of the "country's ancient strength" through the China and Pacific wars. "I apologize for the atrocities of this war, but Japan has lost its honesty."

China Reds Preparing To Set Up New Regime In Northeastern Areas

Communist sources in Chungking are reported to have disclosed that the Communists are getting ready to set up an autonomous government in the northeast, according to a New Delhi broadcast, Meanwhile it is also reported that feeling against the civil war is rising throughout China.

CIO Auto Workers Call General Strike

Involves 325,000 Employes in 90 Plants—Paralyzes U.S. Auto Industries

Kyodo

DETROIT (UP), November 21—CIO's United Auto Workers Union was instructed to go out on general strike today in the call issued by UAW President R. J. Thomas. The strike will involve 325,000 employes in 90 plants in 20 states throughout the nation.

The General Motor's strike is expected to paralyze almost all other automobile companies as all except Ford depend upon General Motors for supplies.

The Union leaders called for immediate strike when the deadline for the General Motors' acceptance of the UAW's proposal to submit the 30 percent wage increase demands to arbitration was passed.

Labor-Capital Men Meet

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (USIS), November 20.—Six of the 16 members of the executive committee of the Labor-Management Conference met yesterday in Washington to form a special group to guide the conference.

The six were Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Ira Mosher, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, CIO President Philip Murray, AFL President William Green, United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis, and T. E. Cashen of the Railroad Brotherhoods.

After the meeting of the group, Mr. Johnson explained that they "will try to act as a coordinating group and steering committee to see to it that some results are obtained." He added, "I think we are making progress although it may not be as fast as we would like. Problems we are dealing with here are of long standing and chasm of thought are wide. We are trying to bridge these chasms and we can not do it in a day or two."

General Motors Dispute

Meanwhile, Walter P. Reuther, United Automobile Workers' Vice President, said yesterday in Detroit that the CIO Union will make "further effort to make progress toward reasonable and peaceful settlement before resorting to walkout" in their wage dispute with General Motors.

Conference of Union delegates representing 350,000 General Motors employes put forth a new arbitration proposal.

The union has threatened to strike having been denied the 30 percent wage boost. Today's bid for further arbitration demanded a written answer from General Motors within 24 hours.

The Union said it wanted an arbitration board composed of one member each from the labor and management with power to examine all records of both parties and the decision binding on both parties excepting that no wage increase be used to raise automobile prices.

Three Dailies Halted

Meanwhile, in Seattle, Washington, the strike of the AFL International Typographical Union yesterday halted the publication of Seattle's three daily papers. The Union is asking a 28 percent wage increase.

In Chicago, 19 company and union representatives were scheduled to meet with government conciliators to attempt to end the walkout of the telephone operators in Illinois and parts of Indiana. The striking operators include 1,800 operators and 6,900 other workers in 116 communities.

A. H. Mellinger, President of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, score the Union for refusing to accept a $4 per week increase as recommended by the War Labor Board. The Union wants a $6 raise.

Air Crash Kills 15

Kyodo

BRISBANE (AP) November 20.—Fifteen persons, 12 of them believed Americans, were killed last Tuesday when an Australian national airway plane crashed on the Leyte airstrip. An American lieutenant was the lone survivor.

Chiang Units Massed At Mongolia Border

National Army Drives 80 M. Into Southeast Manchuria to Threaten Hulutao Port

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP) November 21.—As the Nationalist Army threatened to overrun the strategic port of Hulutao, the Communists claimed today that the Central Government has massed 12,000 soldiers and heavy guns in Nankow Pass, gateway in Inner Mongolia.

Advices reaching here said that the Communists might be forced to yield Hulutao to avoid being trapped against the sea. The Nationalist originally intended to land Manchurian occupation forces at Hulutao.

Capture Hsiengchang

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP) November 21.—A Central Government spokesman announced today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies had advanced 80 miles into southeastern Manchuria against weak opposition to capture Hsiengchang.

The Central Government forces were thus within 13 miles of Communist-held Hulutao—the port at which United States naval transports recently refused to land Chinese troops because Communist resistance might have involved the Americans.

Occupy Suichung

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP) November 20.—Nationalist troops have occupied the Manchurian railroad town of Suichung after a 23 mile drive up the Peiping-Mukden line, the Chinese press reported today.

The advance is within 65 miles of Chinhsien, railway junction town, where the Communists predicted the first big battle for the control of Manchuria would occur. Suichung is about 35 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan. Another Chinese dispatch said that the Communists had occupied most of the airfields in soutern Manchuria formerly Russian-held, including Changchun.

Carrying Out Promise

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 21.—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes disclosed for the first time today that American marines are in North China because of a promise made to the Japanese Government last August to help in the surrender and repatriation of the Japanese soldiers there. Heretofore the United States Government position has been that the marines were helping the ally China to rid the country of defeated enemy forces.

Accuses China Reds

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP) November 20.—The National Government today charged that the Chinese Communists executed without a trail 70 of its civil administrators in Chahar Province on October 10.

Red Influence Spreads

By SPENCER NOOSE

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP)—November 20.—China is making attempts to obtain an understanding with Russia which would avert the growing danger of Manchuria coming under the domination of the Chinese Communists and having some form of "popular self-rule" foisted upon the 30,000,000 inhabitants there.

Chances of success, however, are black as the Communists are steadily expanding their sphere of influence in Manchuria and, according to latest accounts, have seized airfields at Changchun and other cities.

There is good reason the believe that China's appeals to Russia for permission to land National forces at Dairen and Port Arthur have now met with a flat refusal.

There is now no prospect of Chinese troops being transported by sea to Manchuria because no landings which would endanger American life will be undertaken as American spokesmen have made clear.

Since the Russians have made the Communists a present of the Manchurian ports of Hulutao and Yingkow by withdrawing before the National forces could make their scheduled landing, no attempts to land in Manchuria have been made by Generalissimo Chiang's troops.

Cunningham in Jerusalem

Kyodo

JERUSALEM, (AP) November 21.—Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham arrived here tiday to take over the post of High Commissioner for Palestine. Meanwhile, dispatches stated that curfews had been lifted and normal life resumed throughout the country following the demonstrations by Jewish extremists last week.

Draft of Reform Plan For Tokyo Approved

Assembly to Launch Drive to Give Administration Back To Citizens

The Tokyo Municipal Assembly has approved the general outline of a plan drawn up by its expert committee for a number of reforms in municipal administration including election of the Metropolitan Governor by public vote.

Members of the Assembly have given unanimous support to the plan except on two points—the areas to be included in the Metropolis and the Metropolitan police administration. The plan will be referred back to the committee to thrash out the two points in question, after which the plan is expected to be formally adopted at a plenary session of the Assembly.

Following formal approval by the plenary session, the Assembly will launch a campaign to "give the administration of the Metropolis back to the Metropolitan citizens," in parallel with the movement to elect prefectural governments by public vote, a bill for which is expected to be introduced at the special session of the Diet which will be convoked after the general elections.

Plans are also afoot to send a representation to the Premier and the Home Minister calling for execution of the reform plan.

Salient points in the projected reforms follows:

1. To make the Metropolis a special municipality almost completely independent of Home Office control.

2. To elect the Metropolitan Governor by direct public vote.

3. The status of the Metropolitan Governor to be that of a municipal official.

4. To elect the Metropolitan Assembly on the same basis as the House of Representatives to be elected following the revision of the present election laws.

5. Area of the Metropolis to be the same as at present.

6. To elect the ward headmen by public vote and to expand the powers of ward assemblies.

7. To take over all police administration in the Metropolis except judicial police which is under the jurisdiction of the Public Procurator's Office.

STATES U.S. CANNOT REST

Vinson Points Out Three Ways to Avoid Another War

Kyodo

CHICAGO (AP) November 20.—Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson said today the United States must do these things to avoid still another war:

Remain powerful, support international discussion to keep peace, and provide leadership for world prosperity.

In an address before the 27th National American Legion convention, Mr. Vinson said: "we cannot follow a policy of reclining in our easy chairs and wallowing in luxurious thought that "the war is over. If we do that we shall suddenly learn we are enjoying only a breathing spell before the next war."

The United States must remember, he said, that "if non-aggression nations are strong a petty international despot will in all likelihood be deterred from his rafarious plans."

He continued: "we cannot let international problems go by default. We must not lose interest. We must insist that nations of the world including our own get together."

The failure of the five Power conference at London, Mr. Vinson added, proved "we cannot expect epoch agreements at one sitting."

GEN. KRUEGER SEES PRESS

Admits Kyushu Landings Would Have Been Tough

Kyodo

TOKYO, (AP) November 21.—Landing on Kyushu would have been the "largest and most difficult" operation of the Sixth Army, General Walter Krueger said today.

He declined at a press conference to estimate the number of casualties that would have been incurred but was emphatic in the belief that it would have been the toughest for his army which fought from New Guinea through the Philippines.

Asked who was the strongest Japanese general he encountered he said "I didn't think any particularly strong."

Questioned specifically about General Yamashita, now on trial in Manila, he replied he didn't think the "Tiger of Malaya" made the most of what he had.

"I don't think he conducted as active and vigorous a campaign as he might have. I say that without detracting from the bitter and determined resistance the Japanese soldier put up."

Asked if he foresaw any possibilities of trouble in Japan during the winter, he replied, "I don't see why there should be any trouble" if the Japanese government supervises the distribution of food properly.

Emperor Said Reluctant to Allow Princes To Descend to Status of Common Subjects

His Majesty the Emperor is not inclined to approve the recent proposal made by His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni to descend to the status of a common subject, the Mainichi reported the basis of interviews with Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister, and Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry.

His Imperial Majesty, according to the Mainichi, is determined to "act in unison with all the members of the Imperial Family" so long as the Allied Powers permit.

In announcing his intention to become a commoner, Prince Higashikuni recently proposed also that all Princes, except Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu and Prince Takahito Mikasa, three brothers of His Imperial Majesty, should descend to the status of a common subject.

The Mainichi said, howevr, that His Imperial Majesty is understood to be against the proposal and will not allow any Imperial Prince to descend to the status of a commoner without logical reasons for such action.

At present, there exist 14 houses of Imperial Princes, according to the paper, and inasmuch as adoption of heirs is prohibited, houses without heirs will automatically become extinct. Under the present prospect, six households of the Princes of the Blood, namely, of Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Chichibu, Takamatsu, Kanin, Higashifushimi, Yamashina and Nashimoto, are likely to become extinct. Unless, therefore, an Imperial Command ordering the establishment of new Prince's households is issued, the number is bound to decrease in the future.

The paper added that the scope of Imperial Princes and Princesses is likely to be reduced and restrictions on their freedom and regulations ruling their special treatment be gradually eased in the future.

Where some Koreans are expressing the desire to see His Highness Prince Ri Gin back in Korea in view of the prospective independence of the country, it is understood that the families of Princes Ri Gin and Ri Ken are inclined to remain in Japan forever. As regards the future of the Royal Princes of Korean origin who are at present living in Korea, an official of Prince Ri's Board has been dispatched to Korea to consult and make arrangements.

The Mainichi further states that an overall reexamination of the Peerage Law is afoot, with the first conference of the Deliberative Council of the Barod of Peerage and Heraldry being held Thursday to study this specific problem. Whereas the general public is expecting either the total abolition of the system of titled nobility or a one-generation peerage system, indications show that the Council will vote in favor of retainng the present peerage institution for the reason that "families with historical significance should be respected." The Council, however, will most probably decide to recognize abrogation of titles of peerage if it is proposed voluntarily, to repudiate succession by adoption and to abolish the existing systems concerning inheritance of assets, family codes, grant of funds to peers descending from Court nobles, grant of Imperial gifts to aged peers and the exclusive privilege of the peers being nominated members of the House of Peers. The Council's decisions will thus deprive the titled nobilty of all privileges and special treatment which they have hitherto enjoyed, retaining only the nominal distinction of the peers.

The Council, the paper added, will refer its proposals to a special committee and then submit the amendments of the Peerage Law to the Imperil Diet.

Peers of Korean origin number only about 50, of whom only four of five live in Japan, with the rest staying in Korea. Under such circumstances, the paper declared the Korean Peerage Law is likely to be abolished eventually.

DATA ON ALLIED DEAD

Japanese Government Ordered to Gather Information

The Japanese government was directed on Thursday to compile complete information regarding the location of the remains of deceased Allied personnel in Japan. A memorandum to the Imperial government ordered that the information be submitted to SCAP before December 15.

Allied and U.S. Army personnel recovery parties have been unable to locate the remains of many Allied personnel buried or cremated within Japan during the war. In many cases the locations of the deceased are known only to local police officials or individuals the Japs report.

Information in the directive will be given to the public at large so that such clues as may be furnished by police and individuals will supplement the incomplete records of the Japanese government.

Data to be compiled will include the name, rank and serial number of the deceased; the date, place and cause of death; the exact present location of remains, and the names and addresses of persons with knowledge of the location of such remains.

Tokyo War Trials on Dec. 1

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo has revealed that Japan's top war criminals will be brought to trial at the Japanese capital on about December 1, Chungking radio reported Wednesday.

KOREANS, CHINESE CLASH

One Killed, Scores Injured at Akahira-machi, Hokkaido

One Chinese was killed and scores of Chinese and Koreans injured Tuesday night in a clash between some 800 Chinese and 1,500 Koreans at Akahira-machi, small coal mining town in Hokkaido, according to reports from Sapporo.

Tense atmosphere continues to prevail in the mining town and armed Japanese police are now on guard against possible recurrence of bloody incidents.

The trouble started, according to the reports, when about 300 Chinese spectators attacked Koreans engaged in theatrical performances at a local theater. The enraged Koreans among the spectators appealed to their fellow-countrymen in town for help. A bloody free-for-all ensued.

The melee was brought under control only after the American military police, who rushed to the scene, fired shots to intimidate the fighting mobs, the reports added.

KOMPIRA-YA
Kimono
and
Fine Arts
Business Hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Minami Sakuma-cho Street
Shiba-ku, Tokyo

Willoughby Praises MacArthur's Policy

Major General Tells Press He Considers Criticism of Occupation Unjustified

Kyodo

TOKYO (AP) November 21.—Major General Charles Willoughby said in a press conference today that he was "completely baffled that there should be an undercurrent somewhere, from some obscure source, that questions this occupation and the occupation achievements."

Apparently referring to criticism of General Douglas MacArthur's making full use of the Japanese from the Emperor on down in carrying out the surrender, General Willoughby said there was only one alternative and "that was to have come in shooting."

General Willoughby who was General MacArthur's intelligence officer all the way from Corregidor to Australia and back said the occupation began with an "airborne division and a smile and no artillery," and one "trigger happy" Japanese soldier at Atsugi airfield could have touched off a great wave of fight" ing.

"We entered into a potentially dangerous situation and got away with it, he carried it to a brilliant conclusion and yet we have the curious, obscure, menacing undertone inspired by something to raise a question of the work."

The general said that "if we pack our trunks tomorrow and do nothing further about the occupation, I think this army and General MacArthur's staff have accomplished a historic mission."

He said there had been incredible difficulties, not the least of which was the problem of the language. He praised the cooperation of the Japanese and said they carried out the demobilization of their troops at a rate of 650,000 men per month while in the United States 350,000 men were demobilized each month.

"Demobilization of that military machine had to be executed by the Japanese themselves," he said. "It is inconceivable that any other agency could have done it."

Asked if he considered criticism of the occupation unjustified he replied, "Oh, certainly."

"Either you go in without shooting or you come in shooting. Either you go in without losing a man or you count casualties in the hundreds of thousands."

He said General MacArthur was on the right track "in utilizing the Japanese and their machinery and he had used it smartly."

He concluded that about 93 per cent of the Japanese troops in the home islands had been demobilized. Asked by an Australian correspondent how long it would take to return troops from the South he said it might be two and one half years to three years, but added that was a pessimistic view since they could speed it up when Japanese shipping was repaired.

Price Control Ban Is Flop, Say Housewives; More Goods on Market but Prices too Steep

Abolition of government price controls on perishable goods such as fresh vegetables and fish in accordance with the Allied Headquarters directive to increase distribution has brought more products into Tokyo—but at extraordinary prices, the Mainichi Shimbun reported Thursday.

A cross-section of what the housewife has to say revealed that the order was unsatisfactory. One housewife residing in Koenji, Suginami Ward, said: "There are eight families consisting of 45 persons in our neighborhood association. On Wednesday one bunch of turnips of approximately 200 momme (one momme is equivalent 1.30 grammes) priced at ¥4.41 was distributed to the association. Not only was it insufficient but the price is too high."

A housewife residing in Matsubara-cho, Setagaya ward, said: "My husband works in a lumberyard. He makes ¥7 per day to support a family of seven persons. However when a bunch of turnips was distributed by an authorized cooperative it cost three times the price offered by the black market in our neighborhood I think the plan is not working."

A housewife residing in Suda-cho, Kanda ward, said: "I paid ¥3.50 for one middle-sized 'daikon' (Japanese radish) under the new system. Before the abolishing of government control prices I bought the same 'daikon' for .72 sen. If this is the way the new plan operates I can buy my perishables much cheaper in the black market and not have to be extraordinary polite to the authorized vegetable dealer."

Under the new plan, farmers and fishermen have increased the volume of their products brought into nearby marketing centers operated by agricultural and fishery association and cooperatives. Licensed buyers are purchasing these perishables in bulk and distributing them through regular channels. By the time they reach the ultimate consumer, however, prices of some commodities have been hiked so high that actually it is much cheaper to buy in the black market.

Vegetable Shipments Up

With the removal of control over the prices of fresh vegetables on November 20, shipments of vegetables to the Tsukiji Market of the Tokyo Vegetable and Fruit Control Company have increased to more than three times in volume, but the prices at which they are being auctioned off at the market are two to four times higher than the former set prices. Moreover, prices which consumers pay for these vegetables are believed to be 30 per cent more than the auction prices.

On November 20, 70,000 kan of fresh vegetables were brought to the Tsukiji Market compared with the average of 20,000 kan before. This quantity is enough to provide 19 momme of fresh vegetables to each person in the Metropolis, where under the control system it was only possible to ration 10 momme each third day.

Under the new system, vegetables are auctioned off at the market, and thus prices differ according to the quality and freshness of the products. In the past one price was fixed for one kind of vegetable, regardless of quality or freshness.

Because of the high prices, some large consumers such as factory dormitories or restaurants refused to buy, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. But is predicted that with increased shipments, prices will come down. Farmers will also be stimulated by higher prices to send out more vegetables to the market.

McNutt on Way to Manila

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (USIS) November 21.—Paul V. McNutt, new High Commissioner of the Philippines, who arrived here yesterday en route to Manila, declared that the problems of the Philippines "will test the resources and ability" of the United States.

War Damage For P.I.

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP) November 20.—Senate territories and insular affairs committee unanimously reported favorably on Senator Tydings' Philippine rehabilitation bill providing for payment of war damages to the Philippines totalling $500,000,000.

Attlee Back in Britain

British Prime Minister Attlee arrived back in Britain on Tuesday from his visit to Washington and Ottawa, according to a New Delhi broadcast. Soon after his return, the Prime Minister went to Buckingham Palace to report to King George VI on his talks held overseas.

Looking for Trade Markets

Kyodo

TOKYO (UP) November 21.—Maury Maverick, chairman of the smaller war plants committee and Patrick W. McDonough, member of the committee, arrived here today to study the possibility of markets for America's smaller industries. The committee will go to Korea and China within a few days.

Japan's Population Nearly 72 Million

Census Taken on November 1 Reveals Marked Decrease In Urban Areas

The Board of Information on Wednesday announced the aggregate total of inhabitants in all prefectures of this country as 71,996,477 of which 33,894,643 are males and 38,101,834 females, on the basis of the census taken on November 1.

According to the announcement, the census indicated a marked decrease in urban population. The former Tokyo city area recorded a decreases of 3,800,610: Osaka 1,730,385; ..Nagoya 751,284; Kobe 548,866; Yokohama, 409,746 and Kyoto, 98,313.

On the other hand, provincial cities, towns and villages witnessed increases, said the announcement, adding that Yamaguchi City came first on the list, with a population increase of 52,005 followed by Tokuyama city with an increase of 28,860.

The population of principal prefectures as announced by the Board of Information follows:

Tokyo 3,488,284, Kyoto 1,603,797, Osaka 2,800,958, Kanagawa 1,865,667, Hyogo 2,821,892, Niigata 2389,653, Saitama 2,047,090, Gumma 1,546,081, Chiba 1,966,871, Ibaraki 1,944,573, Tochigi 1,546,355.

Over 3 Million in Tokyo

The trains, street-cars and buses within Tokyo may be crowded but the populatioon of the metropolis was reported to total only 3,488,284 or half of that reported in February of last year.

Such wards as Honjo, Fukagawa, Asakusa and others which suffered most from the air raids showed that less than half or one-twentieth of last year's population lived in these areas. Even Katsushika ward which is far from the center of Tokyo and which was left unscathed by air raids showed a decrease of 10,000.

Meanwhile, reports from Tachikawa and Hachioji which are parts of the metropolis showed that 10,000 to 200,000 persons respectively also left those areas during the past year.

KEIJI ITO
Consulting Electrical Engineer
643 Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo
Tel: (23) 2091, 6184

MYRIATYPE DRY-PROCESS
STENCIL PAPER
Patented in Japan, U.S.A., Britain, Canada, France, etc.
DURABLE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL
HORII & CO. LTD.
(Founded in 1894)
2-chome Kajicho, Kanda, Tokyo.
Tel. Kanda (25) 0422.
Makers of "HORII" Duplicating Machine, Autographic Stencil Paper, Ink and Carbon Paper.

KOKUSAI SHUPPAN INSATSUSHA
(International Publishing & Printing Co.)
Christmas Cards, Pamphlets, Job Printing in
ENGLISH AND ALL OTHER LANGUAGES.
Prompt & Careful Service.
Address:—No. 17, 3 chome, Shintomicho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.
Tel: Tsukiji (55) 3001, 3002.
Opposite Tsukiji Telephone Office.
2 blocks from 42nd General Hospital (St. Luke's Hospital).

NISSAN LIFE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
Head Office
HIBIYA TOKYO

WARRANTED
DRINKS
BAR BORDEAUX CLUB
Quiet Atmosphere
for
Allied Officers and their Guests
Hours: 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.
NO. 3 GINZA 8-CHOME (SHIMBASHI)
(1 min. East of Dai Itchi Hotel)

Sampo's Specialities
JIATOMIN Tablets For digestion and nutrition
TERUUCHIMATSU For Vitamin B Deficiency
TOFUMEL For Wounds and Hong-kong Foot
SAMPO PHARMACEAUTICAL CO LTd.
Head Office: 40, 1-Chome, Shimo-Ochiai,
Yodobashi-Ku, Tokyo.

HAZAMA-GUMI
BUILDING, RAILROADS
and
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS
CONTRACTORS
K. ODANI, Chairman of Directors
M. KAMBE, President
Main Office:
Aoyama Minami-cho, 1-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
Telephone: Akasaka (48) 1308, 1309.
Branch Offices
Tokyo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Shikoku.

HELP WANTED
(For work in the Yokohama Area)
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES
IT IS NECESSARY THAT ALL EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Steamboiler Maintenance Men, General Clerks, Finger Print Technician, Sales Girls, Counter Girls, Telephone Operators, Accountants, and Dental Technicians.
CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.
APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

MATSUYA
DEPT. STORE
Head Store: GINZA, TOKYO
Branches: ASAKUSA, TOKYO, ISEZAKICHO, YOKOHAMA
WELCOME ALLIED FORCES!

Gen. Thorpe Outlines True Role For Police

Must Become Servant of People, He Tells Officials—Food Confiscation Censured

Adding emphasis to recent articles in the Japanese press dealing with a change in Japanese police policies, Brigadier General Elliot R. Thorpe, chief of the Counter-Intelligence section, SCAP, declared that the police must become the servant of the people rather than their master and must be trained "to keep order by wisdom and example, rather than by force, intimidation and inhumane prison conditions," according to a PRO release on Wednesday.

General Thorpe's remarks were addressed to a group of Japanese officials including Goro Koizumi, director of the police bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Kenji Hirooka, chief of the Police Bureau's affairs section, who were visiting his office to present him with a copy of the Home Minister's speech before a police chiefs' conference and a plan for reorganization of the Japanese police.

On the basis of reports received recently at headquarters, General Thorpe strongly censured the confiscation of foodstuffs from the populace on the pretext that the food is required by the occupation forces. As the forces live entirely on imported supplies, the general stated, "such pretexts are grossly false and serve only to line the pockets of the officials guilty of such confiscations."

The chief counter-intelligence officer declared that salaries paid the police must be commensurate with the dignity and position of service in the community. He stressed the point that the Supreme Commander expects prompt and efficient action in enforcing the law.

In conclusion, General Thorpe stated that proof of the good intentions of the Home Minister an the police official will be in the manner in which they are carried out.

Wide Police Reform Projected

Goro Koizumi, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, envisaged a wide and thorough reform of the nation's police system in keeping with the reconstruction of new Japan. In a special interview with the Nippon Times, Mr. Koizumi emphasized the intention to wipe out the past evils and reverting the police back to its pre-Fascism state.

To insure closer relations between the people and police, and to abolish the former attitude of oppressing instead of helping, he said that the police will be reeducated, given better treatment and their uniforms remodeled on more democratic lines.

Director Koizumi stressed that hereafter the guarding of the Imperial cortege will be simplified—extravagant precautions taken in the past will be greatly curtailed. He cited the recent trip of the Emperor to the Kansai district wherein the number of police guards was drastically reduced and the control of the people was loosened.

Salient points of his new program included: improvement of the quality of the police force, change of uniform, simplification of guarding the Imperial cortege, improvement of the treatment of the officers, reeducation and remodeling of the police, closer relations with the people, abolition of the excesses committed in the past by the police, and reduction of the scope of the economic police.

Touching on the question of reeducation, Mr. Koizumi expressed the hope that the new Education Bureau established in the Home Ministry will be utilized to improve the education of the officers. He declared he will consult with Captain Smith of the Allied Headquarters on matters of police administration and hoped that in the future missions will be dispatched to foreign countries to study their police systems.

The Director was convinced that the members of the special high police who were recently retired under orders from the Allied Headquarters will not be reappointed to influential positions in the future.

He explained that the role of the present police system is to befriend the populace, safeguard public interests and to prevent crimes before they are committed.

Lastly he said he was considering to remodel the police uniform on less militaristic lines. "In short, we are exerting ourselves toward the establishment of a police force which will be for the people both outwardly as well as inwardly," he declared.

Must Seek Radio Permit

The Japanese were forbidden on Thursday to make any additions in radio circuits or in the number of broadcasting stations, or other changes in their radio communications system without first obtaining permission from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Applications for permission to make any change in the Japanese communications must be made through the Japanese government at least 16 days in advance of the date that the change is to become effective.

War Rations Took Kick Out of Wrestlers; 'Lean' Nisei in G-Strings Want to Quit Ring

Sumo wrestling is not what it used to be. Postwar interest in the traditional game even among the wrestlers themselves is conspicuous by its absence Grand Champion Futabayama and many other noted wrestlers are not appearing in the sanded ring this season because they lost too much weight during the war when they had to subsist on starvation rations.

Toyonishiki, known in private life as Charles Ozaki, who is a tiptop wrestler and a nisei who hails from Utah, has lost 100 pounds and therefore will not appear in his G-string at the Kokugikan amphitheater this season

Said Toyonishiki: "I worked hard for 10 years to build a career for myself in the ring but now with loss of weight and lack of practice all my efforts have been brought to nought. My future is dark. I am planning to quit and would like to join my folks back in the States. In sumo wrestling, weight is everything."

Another nisei, Charles Hironaka from Honolulu, who is wrestling on the Makushita ticket without much hope, griped as follows:

"When I came here four years ago I tipped the scales at 290 pounds. I had hopes of becoming a first-class wrestler. Today I weigh only 170 pounds. I feel shaky and powerless in the ring. I am afraid I am all washed up. The war got me. Mentally, too, I am not fit for sumo wrestling.

"Junichiro Oshiro and Yasusuke Toyama are other nisei who are sumo wrestlers. We all want to quit but cannot do so yet because we have to fulfil certain obligations to our bosses. I guess I'll be an interpreter or something while waiting for a permit to go home. I would like to continue my studies back in Hawaii and eat good food."

RADIO PROGRAM

Friday, November 23

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0800—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATS; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Showtime; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Music Hall; 1630—Comedy Caravan; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Here's To Romance; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1930—James Melton; 1900—Victor Borge; 1930—Hall Of Fame; 2000—Shower Of Stars; 2030—Kate Smith; 2100—Waltz Time; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0730-0800—Music; 0900—Children's hour; Orchestra music and chorus; 1130—Music; 1200—Japanese music; 1300—Women's hour; 1330—Naniwabushi; 1730—Music for children's; 1810—English conversation; 1815—Weather report; Program announcement; 1900—Time; News; Talk; Music; Radio Drama; 2040—Talk; 2200—Time signal; News.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1300—Professional baseball; 1430—Sumo; 1730—Students' hour; Topics; Talk; Orchestra, Symphony No. 6 in F Major "Pastral" (Beethoven Op. 68); 1930—Story telling; 2100—Women's hour.

TEACHERS' UNION IS SET

Inauguration Scheduled for December 2 With Kagawa in Chair

Inferior treatment and the hand-to-mouth life of educators were the subjects for heated discussions at the Teachers Union Preparatory Committee meeting held on Wednesday afternoon at the International Economic Research office in Marunouchi. Many leading educators including Kanjo Yano, Mrs. Natsu Kono, Kuju Kodama, Kennosuke Kinbara, Iwakichi Wakatsuki, Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi, Yuzo Yamada, Takeshi Aikawa represented the educational institutions of this country.

The inauguration of the Teachers Union is to be held on December 2 at the Kuramae Kogyo Bldg. with Toyohiko Kagawa as the presiding chairman.

"The educator's duty is tremendously important in democratization of this country but generally speaking the educators are victims of inferior treatment. The living condition of teachers should be improved by organizing the Union," declared a woman school teacher.

Rural Round-Up

SHIZUOKA TANGERINES FIND WAY INTO BLACK MARKET

Only 10 shipments of the expected 700,000 boxes of Shizuoka tangerines have actually been sent out of the prefecture by train. The rest have slipped out through illegal channels at blackmarket prices. A price revision might correct this evil.

OWADA GOLF LINKS IN CHIBA TO BE CHANGED INTO FARMS

The Owada Golf Links in Chiba Prefecture will be converted into farmland to be settled on by 30 families of raid sufferers, ex-servicemen and factory workers.

GUMMA SET TO COLLECT SUBSTITUTE FOODSTUFFS

All national school children of the fourth grade and up as well as middle school students in Gumma are ready to make all-out efforts for 15 to 20 days to collect 35,000 koku of acorns, mulberry leaves and potato vines, the allotted amount for this prefecture, for pulverization as substitute food.

CHIBA FARMERS RELUCTANT TO FULFIL RICE ALLOTMENT

The sale of rice to the Government in Chiba Prefecture shows poor results with only 136,317 bales of early rice being sold by the farmers by the end of October. This is only 34 per cent of the total allotment of 403,082 bales.

ENGLISH SCHOOL OPENED

Founded in Memory of Veteran American Missionary

The last wishes of James Fullerton Gressitt, missionary of long standing in Japan who passed away on November 5, was realized when an English conversation class with American officers as instructors was started at the late teacher's home at number 475, 2-chome, Kami-kitazawa Setagaya.

As a binding link of American-Japanese friendship and in memory of Mr. Gressitt who intended to pass the rest of his life in Japan for furtherance of goodwill between the two countries, Mrs. Topping and Miss Fanny Kilbourne, both residing at the same place, solicited the help of several American officers to start the Sakurajosui School of English Conversation. Gaining their enthusiastic consent and aided in various arrangements by Mr. Haruki Iwasaki, "tonarigumi" head and Mr. Tokujiro Yamazaki, head of the "chokai" with whom Mr. Gressitt and the other ladies had maintained close and harmonious contact during the war, the school opened on the night of November 19 with the officer teachers arriving in jeeps from Atsugi and Tachikawa.

The sessions are held twice weekly, on Monday and Friday for two hours beginning at 7 p.m. Music, conversation and bible lessons comprise the curriculum. The 200 students, divided into elementary, secondary and advanced classes, include Miss Yoshiko Kagawa, daughter of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Chiyoichi Yamamoto, a director of the Dai Nippon Film Company, neighboring housewives, young men and women and even a grandmother close to 60.

Office of Privy Seal To End On Saturday

Imperial Household Department Planning Wide-Scale Reform in Set-Up

The Office of the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal will be formally abolished on November 24, ending its history of 60 years as an organ for assisting the Throne, according to Asahi.

The draft plan for revision of the Constitution has been completed by the Office of the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, under supervision of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and is expected to be submitted to the Throne within a few days. With the completion of this task, it has been decided to close the Office on November 24.

With the closing of the Office of the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, and the coming abolition of the Office of Military Aides to His Majesty the Emperor following dissolution of the War and Navy Ministries scheduled to be effected soon, the Imperial Household Department is planning to carry out fundamental reforms in the structures of the various Bureaus and Section engaged in service to the Throne, according to Mainichi.

The most important problem in this connection concerns the custody of the Privy Seal, petitions to the Throne under the Petition Law, and the authority of the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal in countersigning the appointment or dismissal of the Imperial Household Minister.

The custody of the Privy Seal, it is now believed, will be placed in the hands of the Grand Chamberlain. Thus, the authority of the Grand Chamberlain will be greatly expanded, but the right of recommending a successor to the ougoing Prime Minister which has been hitherto held by the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal will not be given to the Grand Champlain. Some fear is felt about the extension of the authority of the Grand Chamberlain to administrative affairs, but the Cabinet will shoulder the entire responsibility for assisting the Throne in regard to administration.

Under the proposed plan, the structure of the Imperial Household Department will be much simplified.

To Aid Repatriates

The Welfare Ministry on Saturday will set up seven special offices to aid incoming repatriates at Uraga, Maizuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Hakata, Saseho and Kagoshima. Three detached offices will also be set up at Yokohama, Senzaki and Moji.

Nippon Times Will Hold Gorgeous Dance Display For Occupation Forces

All members of the Allied Forces are extended a cordial invitation by the Nippon Times to attend the performance of Japanese dances to be given by Hanayagi Sumi and her troupe at the Imperial Theater, Marunouchi, at 7:30 p.m. on November 28.

Miss Hanayagi, foremost exponent of Japanese classical dancing and her troupe, costumed in gorgeous kimono, will present a colorful and varied repertoire, representative of the best traditional dances.

The program includes "Urashima", a dance based on a popular fairy tale of a Japanese Rip Van Winkle, "Yarashime", symbolic of charming girls washing lovely "Yuzen" cloth in the river, "Kusazuri-biki", a representative "Kabuki" dance conforming to a strict ancient style of choreography in which Maizuru, a beautiful girl uses her wiles to dissuade her warrior lover from going into battle. "Hana", the fourth number on the program is Hanayagi Sumi's own creative dance while the famous "Musume Dojoji", the concluding presentation is a drama in dance of the unrequited love of a young girl for a priest, and her revenge.

10 MITSUI HEADS RESIGN

9 Other Directors, Auditors of Bussan Company to Stay on

Ten directors and auditors of the Mitsui Bussan Company, one of the leading corporations under the control of the Mitsui Zaibatsu, have resigned.

All directors and auditors of the company, numbering 19 with the exclusion of Kiyoshi Miyazaki, president of the company, headed in their resignations to President Miyazaki some time ago. However, Mr. Miyazaki decided to accept only the resignations of three managing directors, four directors and three auditors.

The remaining nine directors and auditors will carry on the company's management under Mr. Miyazaki until the next regular general meeting of shareholders when the new directors and auditors will be elected.

ROUNDTABLE OVER AIR

Left, Conservative, Right Views Broadcast on Network

The first of a series of roundtable conferences was broadcast over JOAK and the national hookup Wednesday night. Three speakers representative of leftist, conservative and rightist points of view will discuss national issues for 30 minutes each Wednesday and Saturday evening.

The purpose of the series is to bring into the open the three schools of thought on issues vital to the coming election and to the life and economy of the nation as a whole.

Men and women known for their ability to express vigorously their opinions on the subjects selected have been chosen to present their points of view. Each speaker will be allotted several minutes to give his thoughts on the subject after which there will be a give and take discussion of the issue raised by each.

Takanobu Murobushi, well known author and critic, will introduce the speakers and act as moderator for each broadcast.

The subject discussed at the first broadcast on Wednesday was "Does the Tenno System Have a Place in the New Japan?" Speakers were Ichiro Kiyose, lawyer, long time Diet member, formerly active in the Minseito Party; Ryuichi Tokuda, spokesman for the leftist viewpoint; Ryozo Makino, former secretary of the Education Ministry and for many years representative of the liberal viewpoint in the Diet.

Other programs in the series will discuss revision of the constitution, war criminals, farm problems, food, trade unions, women in politics and the Zaibatsu.

Merry X'mas
HANEDA STUDIO
I wish to thank you for your patronage
Best American Style Picture Studio in Tokyo
Will take your picture outside the studio.
Business Hours:
8:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m.
Telephone: 49-0239
(Near Meguro Station)

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words) 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE cook desires position with Allied Forces. Understands English and has 15 years' experience as cook in British Embassy. Apply Box 2, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY, highly educated foreigner, speaks English and Japanese, experienced in club and business-management, school-hospital, sanatorium-work, seeks responsible position with business house, hotel or amusement-establishment etc. Apply Box 196, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

TWO Nisei girls want room (with cooking facilities) in a good Japanese or western-style house near the center of Tokyo. Willing to teach English. Apply Box 198, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent a furnished house preferably in Tokyo Area. Apply with particulars. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BLACK broadtail long Jacket, brown russian mamot jacket (long) with muff, foreign made brown lady's boots etc. Apply Nihon Enoki Nishimachi, No. 2, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

DRAWING-ROOM set, bedroom set, carpet, blankets, crystal glasses, Underwood typewriter in perfect condition, etc. Apply or visit Kobayashi c/o Ms. Millot, No. 2, Hiroocho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE Typewriter. 'Suganuma', basic style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 135, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

LADY'S fur coat black, new, for immediate sale. Apply Kamada, No. 1109, Araijuku 4-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

MOTORCYCLE, British made, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale (side-car attached). Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Located in Tokyo. Please apply with full details. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO mink coats medium and large size. Apply Nihon Enoki Nishimachi, No. 2, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, Singer sewing machines in exchange for food stuff and woolen clothes, or cash. Apply to V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg. 6th Floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, silk and bath gowns, woolen clothes, shirts, table cloth, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD, standard or portable typewriter, used machine will be accepted if it is in perfect condition. Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANLTED, Singer sewing machine. Must be in excellent condition. Apply Mr. Itagaki, 789, Magomecho, Higashi-3, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE student wants to exchange conversation lesson with American officer or gentleman staying Tokyo. Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE girl wishes to teach Japanese to a member of American Women's Army Corps with a view to studying English and eventual friendship. Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

BAUTISTA possessing valuable, favorable information communicate urgently with Alvarez in Nara.

M OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1085.

TRANSLATION Service Japanese into English and vise vasa, many English professors work, speedy and leliable. Apply Nippon Honyaku Kyokai, 20, Hongo 6-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

12th TOHO CONCERT
Sat., and Sun., Nov. 24 and 25, at 1:30 p.m. and 4 p.m.
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
Program
Argentine Tango Album
by SAKURAI KIYOSHI BAND
Jazz Piano
by YONEKO HASEGAWA
American Light Music by
SHIBUSAWA ACCORDION TRIO
French Chanson by
TOHO CHAMBER MUSIC GROUP
KAORU TACHIBANA
TAMAE TOYOSHIMA
YUKIKO CHIHAYA
HARUKO MIYASHITA
TOSHIRO OHMI
Admission: 6.00 (incl. tax)
Booking at PLAY GUIDE Ginza

CHITAWA
High Class of Artistic Fabrics and Dyeing Shop Appointed by the Speciality Preservation Society.
Ground Floor, Izumo Building
No. 2, 8-chome, Ginza

RCN BUILDING SERVICE LTD. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRACTOR
Competent Service Given by Men Educated in U.S.A. in All Lines of Building.
DESIGN
and
BUILDING
REPAIRS
and
RENOVATION
Address:
MEIREI BUILDING
4, 5-Chome Kobiki-Cho Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo
Tel.: GINZA (57) 1372

SHOW and SALE
Welcome Sirs!
You will be surprised!
HIGH CLASS KIMONO, DOLLS, LACQUERED WARE AND OTHER CLASSIC ARTS.
Located near Yoyogi ground, commanding fine view.
Japanese green tea will be served in a special tea room, by ladies in full Japanese dress.
KOBIJUTSU HOZONKWAI
Only one minute's walk from the
SANGU-BASHI STATION, ODAKYU-LINE.
(3rd station from Shinjuku)

HELP WANTED
IN TOKYO
Stenographers Typists
Radio repairmen
Highly skilled auto mechanics
English speaking cooks
APPLY AT:
8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome, N. 8, American Clu
between 8 am. and 10 am. or 1 pm. and 3 pm.

NEWLY OPENED
SOUVENIR SHOP
Many Rare Articles are on Display and For Sale at Reasonable Prices.
Member of the League of Souvenir Shops in Tokyo.
MANZAKI
Corner of Jimbocho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

TOKYO SIGHTSEEING SERVICE
A most interesting and complete two-hour tour by comfortable buses with English-speaking guides, visiting all the principal points of interest in the up and down town districts of Tokyo.
The buses start daily at 9:30 p.m. from the depot in front of Tokyo Central station (opposite Marunouchi Bldg.), The afternoon tour starts from Tokyo Main Post Exchange, Ginza, at 1:15 p.m.
The buses will stop at Dai-ichi Bldg. (9:35 a.m. and 1:35 p.m.) and Meiji Bldg. (9:40 a.m. and 1:40 p.m.), to pick up passengers.
FARE—20 YEN PER PERSON FOR EACH TOUR.
for tickets and information apply to
JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

VITAMIN B1
METABOLIN
"Strong"
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA NIPPON

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403. 5857, 5858, 5859, 7093.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1945

Internal Problems of the Social Democrats

Among the new political parties which are actively making preparations for the coming electoral campaign, the Social Democratic Party is distinctive in having announced a platform which is more specific and definite than any of the others. The platforms of all of the parties, regardless of what they really stand for, are invariably worded in such a way as to appear most attractive and hence never seem to fall short of excellence. But most of them, because they try to please everyone, are full of vague generalities. So similar do most of these platforms sound that it is often difficult to tell the difference between the various parties. Particularly is this true when so many of the parties actually possess few real differences in principle to distinguish them from each other.

The Social Democratic Party, however, since it is based on socialistic principles, has succeeded in drawing up a platform which sets it apart from the other parties. Yet a close analysis of this platform will reveal that even this party has not defined its ideology as clearly as it might, and this lack of clarity may prove to be a damaging weakness.

For instance, the platform states that the party will attempt to achieve a socialistic order, but socialism itself is a term which possesses a broad meaning. Even the practices of the fascistic elements which have hitherto prevailed in Japan may in one sense be considered socialistic, and the same thing can be said of state socialism, social democracy, communism, and religious socialism. Just what sort of socialism the Social Democratic Party will try to attain has not been clearly set forth.

The main reason why the Social Democratic Party has not defined the kind of socialism it advocates is to be found in the fact that the leaders of the party are not agreed among themselves. These leaders have come from various backgrounds bringing with them highly varied inclinations. Hence within the group itself there are all sorts of doctrines and all sorts of desires, and thus while these leaders have been able to formulate a platform which differentiates them distinctively enough from the other non-socialistic parties, their socialism cannot be too closely defined.

When the party therefore launches into definite work, there is a considerable likelihood that the ideological differences among its leaders will lead to internal competition and friction which may result in the sort of splits which occurred in the days of the proletarian movement of two decades ago. For the leaders of the present Social Democratic Party are the same men who were active in the old labor movement and the old proletarian movement which used to be characterized by such bitter internecine strife.

While it is true that these men possess an abundance of experience and ability, it is a glaring fact that they have not been able to agree on a single head for the party. The old differences between the former Social Mass Party, the former Nippon Peasant-Labor Party, and the former Proletariat Party still carry over to form factions within the new Social Democratic Party. It is true that the officers of the Social Democratic Party are doing their utmost to wipe out these differences and they are showing a fine spirit of mutual tolerance and cooperation in an attempt to maintain party solidarity. If they should persist in their present resolution to maintain internal unity at all costs and succeed in welding the party permanently into a single strong unit, there is no telling what great opportunities will open up for the party in the future.

It stands to reason, therefore, that the leaders of the party should do everything possible to subordinate their personal feelings or individual welfare in order to establish a basis for true party unity. While it may be difficult to reconcile differences in ideology, it may be found that the rank and file of the common people are not greatly interested in such theoretical questions. A strong movement from among the masses may force the more theoretical leaders at the top to compose their ideological differences. In this connection, it is unfortunate that the party is at present placing so much emphasis in organizing the work of its Central Executive Committee and tending to neglect the local organization of the lower strata of the party. A strengthening of the lower strata of the party membership and a greater heed to the demands of the local branches may help to minimize the differences at the top.

There is also danger in the party becoming too greatly absorbed in the outcome of the coming January elections in which it stands a good chance of winning as many as forty seats in the Diet. The temptation is naturally strong to take advantage of this opportunity to bargain for some positions in the next Cabinet if a coalition government of some sort is formed. But to be too greatly concerned with the early acquisition of political power may not be in the best interest of the long range future of the party.

To organize and to educate politically a wide range of people including not only the proletariat in the usual sense, but also all war damage victims, the unemployed, the salaried class, the housewives, and others, and to work for their welfare through modest and unpretentious means in a day by day struggle over a long period time, may result in a greater permanent happiness of the people than social fame and glory attained through the quick rise of the party leaders to political power. The party must avoid becoming a stepping stone for a few members whose ambition is to attain public office.

If, through such modest methods working from below, the party should succeed in sinking the theoretical ideological differences of its leaders and come to evolve a working philosophy which will embrace the interests of the salaried workers of the intelligentsia class and the small and middle-sized businessmen and industrialists as well as the laborers, it will place itself in a position to render a most valuable service for the political development of the nation.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Kind Act

To the Editor:

Will you kindly allow me to express some of my impressions and experiences about the allied Army soldiers, some of whom I have often met in my town Ome, Tokyo Prefecture.

One evening when I returned from Tokyo and got down from the car at the Ome station I found on the platform a number of people surrounding a boy and a few American soldiers. The boy, about twelve years old, clothed only with a dirty netted summer shirt despite the cold autumn night air, on his thin body, seemed to be a poor orphan. He was squatting on a bench feebly bending his head to his naked knees, and he had no geta on his feet.

One of the Americans, pitifully watching the boy, took off his own coat attached with a dark fur turndown collar, and put it on the boy's shoulder. Then he stopped a station clerk and telling him some English including the word "Starving," he put his hand on his stomach, and then said "Cold, and Slow" touching his own wrist and heart. The station clerk looked at the boy with indifference.

Then intending to carry the boy somewhere the American soldier took up the boy in his arms. To our astonishment the starving boy struggled with all his might to get out of the foreigner's reach. The soldier put the boy upon the bench, and the boy expressed by gesture and stammering words that he wanted to be left there and beseeched the man not to take him anywhere pressing his pale palms together. The soldier deliberated a while silently. The others watched with curiosity. Suddenly, the soldier, taking up the boy determinedly, without regard to the boy's wriggling this time, carried him across the rails to the stationmaster's room, where he presuaded the master to take some method to protect the orphan. The official telephoned to the police station.

Above is the whole of what I saw that night. I couldn't help being touched by the Christianity practised b y the Yankees-service-man.

M. YAMAZA. I

JAPAN'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Detailed Report Made By General Headquarters on Present and Future Potentials

I

This is a brief summary of the main subjects covered in the preliminary report on the present and future potentials of Japan's natural resources, as prepared by the Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters

Silk

Sericulture plays an important role in both the agricultural and the industrial economy of Japan. The raising of cocoons by farmers holds a position second only to that of rice production, and as a cash crop it was, before the war, the most important in Japan. During 1935-39, raw silk exports averaged 21 percent of the total value of exports to foreign exchange countries.

The minimum annual domestic consumer needs for the future, estimated by the Japanese government are set at approximately 35,000 bales The Natural Resources Section, GHQ, believes this to be a conservative estimate when compared to normal home consumption which averaged between 1930 and 1935, 218,199 bales. One bale equals 132-133 pounds.

The annual plant capacity for production of raw silk, disregarding availability of cocoons, is estimated by the Japanese at 170,000 bales for the 1946 silk year. This figure, the Natural Resources section feels, is too low compared to previous output. It estimates 250,000 bales per year as being more reasonable. The inventory of raw silk ready for export as of October 1, 1945 was set at 45,000 bales compared to annual pre-war exports of 521,431 bales.

The present mulberry acreage is low, amounting to only 524,000 acres as compared to 1,540,000 acre average during the 1930-35 period referred to above. (Mulberry leaves are fed to silk worms).

If the acreage devoted to mulberry production could be increased the amount of exportable raw silk would increase proportionately. At the present time, however, the producer price of rice and other staple crops is so high that farmers are not likely to convert much of their acreage to mulberry trees until the price of cocoons becomes considerably more favorable. If and when the food crisis is relieved in Japan, silk will become an important export commodity.

Tea

Next to silk, tea is Japan's most important industrial crop. The estimated annual domestic consumption needs are 70 million pounds on the basis of consumption in 1935, taking cognizance of the fact that the population has increased one seventh since that year.

The quantity of tea on hand at the present time, available for export, is 3,584,000 pounds. The tea acreage has consistently decreased since 1940 due to the pressing demand for foodstuffs production.

If tea acreage again reached the 1935 figure of 96,000 acres, a reasonable estimate would be that Japan could export 50 million pounds of tea per year. As in the case of silk, this is not likely to occur until the food shortage is relieved.

Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum, an important insecticide used in the form of extracts or liquid sprays, is a perennial plant of the chrysanthemum family. Until 1914, Dalmatia, later a part of Yugoslavia, was almost the only source of pyrethrum. This supply was cut off by the first World War and Japan captured the market which it has held until the beginning of World War II. Prior to the war, the United States imported approximately two thirds of Japan's total export.

Japan's annual domestic consumption of the insecticide amounts to 10 million pounds. The amount being produced at present does not meet such a demand and there are no stocks available for export.

The 1945 acreage in pyrethrum was 20,053 acres as compared to the 1930-35 average annual acreage of 42,936. No pyrethrum can be expected to be available for export as long as the acreage remains at its present low figure. In 1935, the acreage was three times the 1945 figure. If the solving of the food shortage in Japan results in the acreage in pyrethrum being increase to the 1935 figure, Japan could produce approximately 28 million pounds, or nearly three times her consumption needs.

Fertilizers

No surplus stocks of fertilizers are on hand. In fact, the inventory stocks for Japan's own needs show all materials practically exhausted and these have been reduced by at least 50 percent since the inventory was made as of 1 August 1945.

The soils of Japan, generally, are deficient in essential plant foods and the nation has long recognized the need of chemical fertilizers on the land.

Facilities had been developed before the war for the manufacture of nitrogenous and phosphatic types of chemical fertilizers which virtually supplied Japan's needs. To regain this level of production however, it will be necessary for her to revive 10 ammonium sulphate plants and one calcium cyanamide plant. Superphosphate plants were not impaired by bombing but are dependent upon the import of at least 800,000 metric tons of phosphate rock.

Present stocks of fertilizer are exhausted and it is estimated that two to three years will be required to reestablish the industry to a position to meet the needs of the home islands. Unless Japan takes immediate steps this may add to the complications of her current food shortage.

Fish and Aquatic Products

Under a directive from the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces, Japanese fishing activities are now permitted in waters around the four main islands. Thus, Japan is denied access to the rich Russian and Korean fisheries as well as others in which she formerly engaged overseas.

The fisheries within the home area seem capable of supporting catches of around 3 million metric tons annually. This is roughly enough for the normal needs for acquatic foods in Japan proper.

In view of this situation, it does not seem that Japan will be able to supply any fishery foods for other countries in the immedate future. It is too early in the occupation phase to determine whether the fishing area may be enlarged.

A number of acquatic products will likely be available for export. These include, primarily, natural and culture pearls and pearl shells, agar-agar, other seaweed products, seed oysters, and vitamin oils. The aggregate estimated value of the exports of these items before the war amounted to 26 million yen.

Lumber

If Japan's resources are to be exploited to the fullest extent (using practices common in parts of the United States) the annual production of forest products probably could be increased to as much as 15 billion board feet. All of this could be used to rebuild Japan, or the country could be allowed its peace-time rate of consumption of 5.6 billion board feet and the balance of 9.4 billion board feet used for other countries.

Such a rapid rate of cutting would require that American machinery be provided and would soon destroy the forests of Japan to the point at which erosion would be greatly increased to the detriment of agriculture and hydro-electrical power.

War-time rates of production of 7.2 billion board feet could be continued. This would permit a small volume of lumber for other countries (allowing peace-time consumption of 5.6 billion board feet), or a gradual rebuilding of Japan if no timber were exported. Even at this rate, cutting would far exceed present timber growth.

In normal times, Japan had a large reforestation program which should be resumed, particularly if cutting is to be continued at a high level. To maintain Japan's timber cutting at war-time levels would require the replacement of much worn out machinery which probably would, for the time being at least, be available only from the United States, where it is urgently needed.

Pulp and Paper

Japan had a paper making capacity before the bombing of 960,000 tons annually. Approximately one-third of this capacity was destroyed by bombing. In October, 1945, paper could be produced only at the rate of 336,000 tons annually.

It is believed that Japan will consume all the paper and cardboard she is permitted to produce. No appreciable stocks of paper are known to exist. Production has fallen off rapidly for several years and now is considered a mere fraction of what Japan estimates her civilian needs to be.

Paper is so scarce in Japan that an old magazine can be exchanged for food in the rural areas. Paper making machinery is wearing out rapidly and is not being replaced. There is also a shortage of grinder stone and metal screen which came from Tokyo plants no longer in existence.

Paper manufacturing depended largely on pulp sources from Karafuta, Korea, and Manchuria which are now considered completely "lost." It is planned to shift production from paper to rayon as much as possible. This step is concurred in, at least in principle, for it is believed the Japanese people need clothing more urgently than paper.

Minerals

Japan has a highly diversified mineral industry but is far from self-sufficient in raw materials. Through subsidies and the development of industries for a war economy, Japan has reached a point where she can supply a number of commodities far in excess of that required by a peace-time economy.

This situation raises the question of policy, whether or not the Japanese shall be given imports so that their extractive, fabricating and manufacturing industries can be utilized fully for producing materials which are critically needed for reconstruction in the Pacific area.

(To Be Concluded)

CEMENT INDUSTRY

Future Depends on Repairing Materials and Coal

The cement industry is still in a very bad way, the output for July amounting only to 97,000 tons, according to the Toyo Keizai. This was less than 20 per cent of 523,000 tons, the monthly average for 1940, when production was at its peak. Even compared with the amount for January this year, which was 188,000 tons, the output for July was only slightly over 50 per cent. Owing to the catastrophic change in the war situation in August, the production for that month was even worse than for July. But quite recently, the outlook for the cement industry has begun to improve, thanks to the assurance of the continued operation of this industry as well as to a better supply of labor due to demobilization and other circumstances, so it is now expected that the monthly output may recover to the extent of 200,000 tons before the end of the year.

The cement industry has enough capacity for production. The total authorized capacity was 506,000 tons at the time of the second official inquiry, but this amount will be increased to approximately 600,000 tons, when the next official inquiry takes place. Some of the cement factories were hit by hombs, but there was no complete destruction, as may be seen from the nature of the equipment. The damaged factories are now being repaired, and when the work is completed, and provided that enough quantity of coal is supplied, a monthly output of 200,000 tons, or even of 500,000 tons, will not be very difficult.

In the cement industry, wear and tear is extremely rapid, so the equipment must be constantly repaired in order to secure satisfactory results. During the war, the allowance of repairing materials for the cement industry was extremely limited in amount. Repairs were done, it is true, in the autumn-spring period, but the work was anything but complete. The recovery of the cement industry depends, in fact, upon the supply of repairing materials including steel, belts, lubricating oil, etc. The quantities of materials required cannot be very large. In the case of steel, a total of 30,000 tons will be enough for the thirty-seven factories in the country. The subsidiary materials needed can all be made within the country, except perhaps the special kind of paper for bags, which used to come from Saghalien. A substitute, if necessary, can, however, be made without much difficultity. As to the supply of coal a monthly amount of some 180,000 tons, or 2,200,000 tons a year, will be enough even for the production of 500,000 tons per month.

The demand for cement is so pressing that the production cannot be too large. The cement-makers estimate the requirements for the restoration of the country at 500,000 tons per month or 6,000,000 tons per year. First, the construction of 2,500,000 houses, allowing 2 tons for each house, will take up 5,000,000 tons; secondly, the restoration of 10,000 kilometers of roads will require 3,000,000 tons at the rate of 300 tons for every kilometer; thirdly, rural reconstruction involving 5,000,000 agricultural families will demand 10,000,000 tons. These three items will total 18,000,000 tons, which, spread over five years, will make 3,600,000 tons per year. In addition, there is an ordinary demand at least of 200,000 tons per month, or over 2,300,000 tons per year, for of railways, harbors, public works, mining, etc. Judging from prewar figures, an export of 500,000 tons or 600,000 tons to China, the Philippines, and other regions may be expected when foreign trade is resumed. These items will aggregate roughly 6,000,000 tons per year.

The recovery of cement production is quite feasible, as has been stated above, but the question of quotations is another matter. The cement companies are conducting their main business at a loss, since the monthly output is still 20 per cent of the total capacity, while the present official quotation of cement is based upon the minimum production of 250,000 tons or 300,000 tons. The present quotation of 63 yen per ton established in September, 1944, by revising the previous price, represents an eighty per cent increase over the pre-war level, but the cost of materials has risen more than that percentage. The cement companies are making good the deficits of their main business with profits from their subsidiary undertakings, but if the cement business stood alone, the result would be the loss of 14 yen or 15 yen per ton, except in the case of the Chichibu Cement Company. This point will have to be taken into consideration in the fourth revision of the official quotation, which is shortly expected.

On the other hand, the book-keeping side of the cement business will of course be improved by increased production. If the present monthly output of roughly 100,000 tons is raised to 300,000 tons, the general cost of production may be halved, except for the cost of coal, which factor practically determines the quotation of cement.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION UNFIT TO MEET NEEDS OF NEW JAPAN

Revision Essential, Inevitable as Nippon Moves Toward Democracy

By YASUZO SUZUKI
Authority on Constitution

III

In considering the problem of the revision of the Constitution, it is necessary to make a clear distinction between its wholesale revision and its partial amendment.

Since the Constitution is the basic law of the State, its wholesale revision is out of the question unless there has occurred a radical change in the order of the State or in the sovereignty of the State or at least there has been a radical re-distribution of the ruling influences of the State. In case a situation that has newly arisen is radically different from the old one, the drastic step is usually taken to abolish the old Constitution and enact a new one. Yet there may be cases where a relation of legal continuity can be preserved between the old and the new Constitutions, with the essential political character of the old Constitution retained virtually unchanged, notwithstanding all-round amendments carried out, either through concessions made or self-restraint exercised by the rulers or the ruling influences or through compromise, rapprochement or balance of power between the new and old ruling political forces. Anyway, a wholesale revision of the Constitution must be considered next to impossible so long as an old sovereign power remains in existence. Accordingly, revision anticipated in the Constitutions of all States necessarily mean partial amendments.

In the Japanese Constitution, the first four Articles are held to be absolutely inviolable from the point of view of the national constitution of the country. That is, in view of their very nature, these Articles are regarded as admitting of no revision. Their revision, should it ever take place, would indeed mean, in effect, the abolition of the Constitution in force, even if all other Articles might be left practically intact.

Under the Japanese Constitution, the Emperor alone has the initiative in the matter of its revision. This offers a marked contrast with the Constitutions of democratic countries, according to which the nation or the Legislature concerned can propose a revision. In Japan, it is forbidden, under the Petition Ordinance, to petition for the revision of the Constitution. For if the Diet allowed, under the Diet Law, to accept such a petition from the public. This notwithstanding, people must gradually come to entertain a desire for a partial revision of the Constitution to keep it abreast of the times. It is natural that those who are keenly alive to the progress of the times and are accordingly anxious to meet changes in social and other conditions positively and decisively should gradually develop a strong desire for new basic rules for the administration of the State.

One notable feature inherent in constitutional government is that the people are afforded the chance to give open expression to their wishes and that they are, moreover, assured of the means of realizing them. This is why the Constitutions of all countries stipulate, more or less, for the people's initiative or voice in regard to the revision of their Constitutions. Under the Japanese Constitution, however, the Diet does not possess the initiative in the matter. It is on the Emperor's initiative that a revision is proposed and it is only then that the Diet can take the matter up. That the Diet is thus denied the initiative in the matter is one proof that the drafters of the Japanese Constitution were bent on confining the powers of the Diet within certain limits. The Diet is nevertheless vested with the right of memorializing the Emperor. The people can, therefore, get the Diet to memorialize the Throne on their behalf, should they recognize an urgent need for revising the Constitution. By this means, I think, the difficulty can be got over constitutionally. It may further be suggested that both the Petition Ordinance and the Diet Law should be so amended as to open the way for the people to express their wish for the revision of the Constitution, should the occasion demand it. I make these suggestions because I believe that to get the popular viewpoint truthfully reflected in a revised Constitution is the first step toward the democratization of Japan.

Expresses Grave Doubts

When the work of revising the Constitution is actually taken in hand on the Emperor's initiative, a draft revision will first be laid before the Privy Council and then before both Houses of the Diet, but can it be expected that the Privy Council and the House of Peers as they are constituted at present and the House of Representatives as it will be constituted after a general election will show themselves capable of successfully fulfilling the very weighty responsibility which the epochal undertaking of revising the Constitution will entail on them? I have my grave doubt in this respect and this makes me hope all the more ardently that really democratic revision views will find vigorous expression among the public so that they may contribute to make the forthcoming constitutional revision serve the very useful purpose of firmly establishing the rights of the people.

The lines along which the Japanese Constitution should be revised are summarized in the following viewpoint expressed by General Douglas MacArthur, to Baron Shidehara, the Prime Minister, on October 11:—"In the achievement of the Potsdam Declaration, the traditional social order under which the Japanese people for centuries have been subjugated will be corrected. This will unquestionably involve a liberalization of the Constitution."

The perfect democratization of Japan will be impossible if the Japanese people remain merely passive in their fulfilment of the terms of surrender. True democracy will grow out of the ardent desire and firm resolve of the whole nation to break down all feudalistic inhibitory rules. Imbued with such fervent desire and strong determination, they can hope to overthrow the old influences and perpetuate their privileged position. It is also to be expected that they will then be able to lay down democratic rules which will leave no room whatever for enforcement of undemocratic measures.

(End)

Marry in Haste

Washington Post

Another epidemic of marriages, many of which will be hasty, is expected to follow the general return of service men. As a result of these and the earlier marry-and-run war weddings, a marked rise in the divorce rate is predicted. Dr. James H. S. Bossard, sociologist, writing in the National Parent-Teacher magazine, prophesies a jump in divorces to 400 out of every 1,000 marriages in the immediate post-war period. The ratio in 1940 was 212 per 1,000 marriages, even then, in the minds of some Americans a cause for alarm.

War acts as a spur both to marriage and divorce. Hasty marriages, which are one of the main feeders of the divorce mill, are encouraged by the emotional tensions and "live today" philosophy of wartime. When the fighting stops, the mood of the times does not end at once, and, as heroes return with their laurels, and even without them, marriages are again hastily contracted.

Women have been engaged in a sort of retreat to feminity as expressed in their clothes, their attitudes and their ambitions. There seems to be developing a general feeling among them that marriage and family life have been neglected in the past to their peril. This holds the hope that the participants in wartime and post-war marriages may try a little harder to make them work than did the generation of the early Twenties—at least it holds the hope for us, Dr. Bossard to the contrary notwithstanding.

New Capabilities

Christian Science Monitor

What has become of the millions of war workers in plane plants, munitions factories and shipyards now that their services are no longer required? America's personal items in small-town dailies and country weeklies supply the answer to this question.

Gregord Giles, who did precision tooling on B-29s, was welcomed back at the Adams Auto Repair. If he is missing from his old haunts, it is because he is putting in his spare time bringing his mother's kitchen up to date, utilizing the practical pointers he picked up away from home.

Shipbuilder Smith's large family has returned from California to buy the Oklahoma "80," upon which his heart has long been set, while Hired Man Harris, now boasting a bank account, is back on the farm, applying assembly-line methods to good effect.

In thousands of instances these "minute men," their emergency employment ended, are returning to the Old Home Town to step into their former jobs or to fill new ones that have sprung up during their absence And each is giving generously of the knowledge acquired through rubbing shoulders with the outside world

'Navy Politics'

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

The Navy's proposal for a department of the air is almost bound to lead to a three-way fight in Congress. Many Congressmen have long favored a separate air force which in this day and age plays a tremendous role in warfare. If enough of these air-minded Representatives fall for the Navy's scheme, the proposal for the unification of all our armed services may be rejected in favor of three separate services. In that case, the Navy would escape merger with the Army,